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FILE 'USPAT' ENTERED AT 12:52:34 ON 20 NOV 96
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  *              W E L C O M E   T O   T H E                      *
  *         U. S.   P A T E N T   T E X T   F I L E               *
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=> e rollins, scott ?/in
E#      FILE            FREQUENCY  TERM
--      ----            ---------  ----
E1      USPAT                 1     ROLLINS, RICHARD R/IN
E2      USPAT                 1     ROLLINS, ROBERT/IN
E3      USPAT                 0 --> ROLLINS, SCOTT ?/IN
E4      USPAT                 1     ROLLINS, SCOTT A/IN
E5      USPAT                 1     ROLLINS, SCOTT S/IN
E6      USPAT                 1     ROLLINS, STEPHEN M/IN
E7      USPAT                 1     ROLLINS, THOMAS/IN
E8      USPAT                 1     ROLLINS, THOMAS E/IN
E9      USPAT                11     ROLLINS, THOMAS J/IN
E10     USPAT                 1     ROLLINS, WAYNE/IN
E11     USPAT                 1     ROLLINS, WILLIAM H/IN
E12     USPAT                 2     ROLLINS, WILLIAM L/IN
=> s e4,e5
             1 "ROLLINS, SCOTT A"/IN
             1 "ROLLINS, SCOTT S"/IN
L1           2 ("ROLLINS, SCOTT A"/IN OR "ROLLINS, SCOTT S"/IN)
=> d l1 1-2

1.  5,562,904, Oct. 8, 1996, Retroviral transduction of cells using
soluble complement inhibitors; Russell P. Rother, et al., 424/145.1,
130.1, 141.1; 514/44 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

2.  5,138,847, Aug. 18, 1992, Refrigerant recovery and processing
apparatus and methods; **Scott S. Rollins**, 62/292, 474 [IMAGE
AVAILABLE]
=> s c5(p)complement(p)(inhibit? or suppress?) and antibod?
         12930 C5
         33109 COMPLEMENT

        223907 INHIBIT?
        102687 SUPPRESS?

           131 C5(P)COMPLEMENT(P)(INHIBIT? OR SUPPRESS?)
         21112 ANTIBOD?
L2         129 C5(P)COMPLEMENT(P)(INHIBIT? OR SUPPRESS?) AND ANTIBOD?
=> s l2 and (glomerulo? or nephritis)
           886 GLOMERULO?
           826 NEPHRITIS
L3         119 L2 AND (GLOMERULO? OR NEPHRITIS)
=> s c5(p)complement(p)(inhibit? or suppress?)(p)antibod?(glomerulo? or
nephritis)
MISSING OPERATOR 'ANTIBOD?(GLOMERULO?'
=> s c5(p)complement(p)(inhibit? or suppress?)(p)(antibod?)(P)(glomerulo? or
nephritis)
         12930 C5
         33109 COMPLEMENT

        223907 INHIBIT?
        102687 SUPPRESS?
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         21112 ANTIBOD?
           886 GLOMERULO?
           826 NEPHRITIS
L4           0 C5(P)COMPLEMENT(P)(INHIBIT? OR SUPPRESS?)(P)(ANTIBOD?)(P)(G
LOM
                ERULO? OR NEPHRITIS)
=> s c5(p)complement(p)(inhibit? or suppress?)(p)(antibod?) and (glomerulo? or
nephritis)
         12930 C5
         33109 COMPLEMENT

        223907 INHIBIT?
        102687 SUPPRESS?

         21112 ANTIBOD?
           114 C5(P)COMPLEMENT(P)(INHIBIT? OR SUPPRESS?)(P)(ANTIBOD?)
           886 GLOMERULO?
           826 NEPHRITIS
L5         111 C5(P)COMPLEMENT(P)(INHIBIT? OR SUPPRESS?)(P)(ANTIBOD?) AND
(GL
                OMERULO? OR NEPHRITIS)
=> d l5 1-115
    111 ANSWERS ARE AVAILABLE. SPECIFIED ANSWER NUMBER EXCEEDS ANSWER SET
SIZE
ENTER ANSWER NUMBER OR RANGE (1):1-111

1.  4,608,205, Aug. 26, 1986, Polyanionic benzene ureas; Ransom B.
Conrow, et al., 562/48 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

2.  4,599,203, Jul. 8, 1986, Multisulfonated naphthalene ureas useful as
complement inhibitors; Ransom B. Conrow, et al., 562/49 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

3.  4,591,604, May 27, 1986, Method of inhibiting the complement system
by administering multisulfonated naphthalene ureas; Ransom B. Conrow, et
al., 514/577 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

4.  4,515,782, May 7, 1985, Substituted phenyl-1-thio(poly-O-sulfo)-
.alpha.(or .beta.)-D-glucopyranosides; Robert E. Schaub, et al., 514/24;
536/4.1, 17.2, 17.5, 17.6, 17.9, 18.2, 118, 122 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

5.  4,470,976, Sep. 11, 1984, Poly-cation salt of 4-O-polyhexaose-thio-
arylene sulfates; Thomas G. Miner, et al., 514/24; 536/4.1, 17.2, 17.5,
17.6, 17.8, 17.9, 18.1, 118, 121, 122 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

6.  4,468,385, Aug. 28, 1984, Poly-cation salts of 4-O-poly-hexaose-thio-
alkylene sulfate derivatives and method of use; Francis M. Callahan, et
al., 514/24; 536/4.1, 17.9, 18.2, 118, 122 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

7.  4,459,293, Jul. 10, 1984, Method of modulating the complement system
by administering bis-[.beta.-D-glucopyranosyl-1-thio (or sulfinyl or
sulfonyl)]-aryline sulfate derivatives and the cation salts thereof;
Miner Thomas G., et al., 514/24 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

8.  4,440,758, Apr. 3, 1984, Poly-cation salts of bis(or
tris)[4-O-monohexose-oxy]-arylene sulfate derivatives; Janis Upeslacis,
et al., 514/25, 885; 536/4.1, 17.2, 17.6, 17.9, 18.5, 18.6, 118, 122
[IMAGE AVAILABLE]
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9. 4,435,387, Mar. 6, 1984, Poly-cation salts of bis (or tris) 4-O-polyhexose-thio-arylene sulfate derivatives; Robert E. Schaub, et al., 514/24, 825, 885; 536/4.1, 17.2, 17.6, 17.9, 18.5, 18.6, 118, 122 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

10. 4,431,638, Feb. 14, 1984, Poly-cation salts of bis(or tris)[4-O-monohexose-thio]-arylene sulfate derivatives; Robert E. Schaub, et al., 514/24, 825, 885; 536/17.6, 17.7, 17.8, 18.6, 118, 122 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

11. 4,431,637, Feb. 14, 1984, Polycation salts of bis (or tris) [4-O-polyhexose-oxy]-arylene sulfate derivatives; Janis Upeslacis, et al., 514/25, 825, 885; 536/17.4, 17.5, 17.9, 118, 122 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

12. 4,431,636, Feb. 14, 1984, Bis(4-O-polyhexaose-thio)-phenyl ureas and method of use; Robert E. Schaub, et al., 514/24, 825, 885; 536/4.1, 17.2, 17.5, 17.6, 17.9, 18.5, 118, 122 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

13. 4,414,207, Nov. 8, 1983, Rutin poly(H-)sulfate salts and related compounds; Vijay G. Nair, et al., 514/27; 536/8 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

14. 4,407,796, Oct. 4, 1983, Modulators of the complement system; Thomas G. Miner, et al., 514/61, 54, 825; 536/4.1, 18.1, 118, 122 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

15. 4,404,365, Sep. 13, 1983, Modulators of the complement system; Thomas G. Miner, et al., 536/4.1, 118 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

16. 4,404,195, Sep. 13, 1983, Poly cation salts of monohexosethio (or oxy) alkyl diamides; Robert E. Schaub, et al., 514/24, 25, 885; 536/4.1, 17.6, 118 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

17. 4,402,944, Sep. 6, 1983, Polysulfonate Sennoside A & B compounds and method of use; Francis M. Callahan, et al., 514/33, 885; 536/17.3, 17.5, 18.1, 118 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

18. 4,401,661, Aug. 30, 1983, N,N'-Bis(glucopyranosyl-D-glucopyranosyloxyphenyl)alkaline and methods of use; Robert E. Schaub, et al., 514/25, 885; 536/4.1, 17.2, 17.5 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

19. 4,399,126, Aug. 16, 1983, Modulators of the complement system; Robert E. Schaub, et al., 514/24; 536/4.1, 17.6, 118 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

20. 4,393,055, Jul. 12, 1983, Hydroxyalkyl ether derivatives of rutin poly(H-)sulfate and method of use; Vijay G. Nair, et al., 514/28, 825, 885; 536/8, 18.1 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

21. 4,387,059, Jun. 7, 1983, Ureylenebis substituted (or unsubstituted) phenylene-carbonyl (or sulfonyl)-imino-1,3,5 or 6-naphthalene-trisulfonic acids and salts; Ransom B. Conrow, et al., 562/50; 544/410; 546/184, 347 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

22. 4,374,832, Feb. 22, 1983, Modulators of the complement system comprising polyhexaose arylene sulfate derivatives; Joseph P. Joseph, et al., 514/25; 536/4.1, 18.7, 118 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

23. 4,374,831, Feb. 22, 1983, Modulators of the complement system comprising bis-glucopyranosyl arylene sulfate derivatives; Joseph P.

Joseph, et al., 514/25; 536/4.1, 18.7, 118 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

24. 4,371,524, Feb. 1, 1983, Anticomplementary agents comprising soyasapogenol B compounds; Masanao Shinohara, et al., 514/33 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

25. 4,369,191, Jan. 18, 1983, Naphthalenetetrayltetrakis(sulfonylimino)-tetrabenzene di- and tricarboxylic acids; Ransom B. Conrow, et al., 514/569; 562/427 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

26. 4,359,461, Nov. 16, 1982, Mono-, di- and tri-adamantylcarbonyl-digalactopyranosyl- glucopyranosyl- fructofuranose sulfate salts; Vijay G. Nair, et al., 514/61; 536/18.7, 55.1, 118, 122, 123, 124 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

27. 4,359,460, Nov. 16, 1982, 6'-(1-Adamantanecarboxylate)-6-O-.alpha.-D-galactopyranosyl-.alpha.-D-glucopyranose sulfate salts; Vijay G. Nair, et al., 514/53; 536/18.7, 55.1, 118, 122, 123, 124 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

28. 4,359,459, Nov. 16, 1982, O-.alpha.-D-Multigalactopyranosyl-O-.alpha.-D-multiglucopyranosyl-O-.beta.-D; Vijay G. Nair, et al., 514/54; 424/49; 536/55.1, 118 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

29. 4,359,458, Nov. 16, 1982, O-.beta.. -D (and O-.alpha... -D) Multigalactopyranosyl, xylopyranosyl and glucopyranosyl sulfate salts; Vijay G. Nair, et al., 514/54; 424/49; 514/61; 536/54, 55.1, 118 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

30. 4,357,326, Nov. 2, 1982, Multi-glucopyranosyl-fructofuranosyl-galactopyranosyl-glucopyranoside sulfate salts and methods of use; Vijay G. Nair, et al., 514/54; 536/54, 118, 122 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

31. 4,342,753, Aug. 3, 1982, Carboxyalkyl derivatives of rutin poly(H-)sulfate; Vijay G. Nair, et al., 514/27; 536/8, 118 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

32. 4,342,752, Aug. 3, 1982, Carbalkoxymethyl derivatives of rutin poly(H-)sulfate and method of use; Vijay G. Nair, et al., 514/27; 424/49, 56; 536/8, 118, 119 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

33. 4,337,249, Jun. 29, 1982, Modulators of the complement system; Ransom B. Conrow, et al., 514/42; 424/56, 435; 536/53, 118, 122 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

34. 4,334,058, Jun. 8, 1982, Rutin poly(H--)sulfate salts and related compounds; Vijay G. Nair, et al., 536/8; 514/834; 536/118, 122 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

35. 4,318,864, Mar. 9, 1982, Process for making s-phenenyltris(sulfonylimino)tri-benzene mono- and di-sulfonic acids and salts; Ransom B. Conrow, et al., 562/65; 558/47 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

36. 4,304,904, Dec. 8, 1981, D-Erythro-2,3-dihydroxy-1-(and 3-)(1-phenyl-1H-pyrazolo[3,4,-b]quinoxalin-3-yl)propyl-.beta.-D-glucopyranoside (and .alpha.-D-galactopyranoside) poly(H-sulfate) salts; Vijay G. Nair, et al., 536/17.4, 118 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

37. 4,304,903, Dec. 8, 1981, D-Erythro-2,3-dihydroxy-1-(1-phenyl-1H-

pyrazolo(3,4-b)quinoxalin-3-yl)-propyl-4-O-.alpha.-D-glucopyranosyl-alpha-D-glucopyranoside poly(H-sulfate)salts; Vijay G. Nair, et al., 536/17.4, 118 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

38. 4,282,375, Aug. 4, 1981, Halogenated-naphthalenetriyltris(sulfonylimino)-aryl multicarboxylic acids and salts thereof; Seymour Bernstein, et al., 562/427; 424/529; 514/814, 825; 544/357; 546/186; 560/10 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

39. 4,266,077, May 5, 1981, Naphthalenetetrayltetrakis(sulfonylimino)-aryl multicarboxylic acids and salts thereof; Ransom B. Conrow, et al., 562/427; 424/529; 544/357; 546/186; 560/10 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

40. 4,265,908, May 5, 1981, s-Phenenyltris(sulfonylimino)tri-benzene mono- and di-sulfonic acids and salts complement inhibitors; Ransom B. Conrow, et al., 514/576 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

41. 4,265,830, May 5, 1981, Naphthalenetetrayletrakis(sulfonylimino)-aryl disulfonic acids and salts thereof; Ransom B. Conrow, et al., 562/65; 558/47; 562/831 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

42. 4,265,829, May 5, 1981, Halogenated-naphthalenetriyltris(sulfonylimino)-aryl disulfonic acids and salts thereof; Seymour Bernstein, et al., 562/65; 558/47 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

43. 4,258,180, Mar. 24, 1981, C6-Modified cyclodextrin sulfate salts as complement inhibitors; Arthur J. Lewis, et al., 536/112; 514/822, 870, 960, 962, 969; 536/122 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

44. 4,258,034, Mar. 24, 1981, Lactobionic acid poly(H-sulfate) and salts thereof useful as complement inhibitors; Joseph P. Joseph, et al., 514/25; 536/18.2, 118, 122 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

45. 4,247,535, Jan. 27, 1981, Modified cyclodextrin sulfate salts as complement inhibitors; Arthur J. Lewis, et al., 514/58; 536/103, 112, 118 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

46. 4,232,150, Nov. 4, 1980, Oligosaccharide precursors to substituted O-.alpha.-D and O-.beta.-D-multigalactopyranosyl and glucopyranosyl 1.fwdarw.4 and 1.fwdarw.6 galactopyranosyl 1.fwdarw.6.alpha.-D-glucopyranoses; Vijay G. Nair, et al., 536/119, 1.11, 123.1 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

47. 4,231,958, Nov. 4, 1980, Ureylene phenylene anionic naphthalenesulfonic acids; Gerald J. Siuta, et al., 562/47 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

48. 4,229,584, Oct. 21, 1980, Ureylenebis(anionic substituted phenylene carbonyl)imino naphthalene sulfonic acids and naphthalene carboxylic acids and their salts; Ransom B. Conrow, et al., 560/13; 562/47, 49 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

49. 4,229,372, Oct. 21, 1980, Ureylene phenylene anionic naphthalenesulfonic acids; Gerald J. Siuta, et al., 562/54, 47 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

50. 4,229,371, Oct. 21, 1980, Ureylene naphthalene sulfonic acid intermediates; Ransom B. Conrow, et al., 562/54 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

51. 4,229,370, Oct. 21, 1980, Ureylene phenylene anionic naphthalenesulfonic acids; Gerald J. Siuta, et al., 562/50 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

52. 4,221,907, Sep. 9, 1980, Substituted O-.alpha.-D and O-.beta.-D-multi-galactopyranosyl and glucopyranosyl 1.fwdarw.4 and 1.fwdarw.6 galactopyranosyl 1.fwdarw.6 .alpha.-D-glucopyranoses; Vijay G. Nair, et al., 536/118; 514/885, 937, 960, 962, 964, 974; 536/1.11, 123.1 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

53. 4,218,395, Aug. 19, 1980, Ureylene naphthalene sulfonic acids; John F. Poletto, et al., 562/54 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

54. 4,217,345, Aug. 12, 1980, 3-0-(.beta.-D-Glucuronopyranosyl)-soyasapogenol B; Masanao Shinohara, et al., 514/33, 885; 536/18.1 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

55. 4,208,346, Jun. 17, 1980, s-Phenenyltris(sulfonylimino)tri-benzene mono-and di-sulfonic acids and salts; Ransom B. Conrow, et al., 562/65 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

56. 4,185,033, Jan. 22, 1980, Ureylene phenylene anionic naphthalenesulfonic acids; Gerald J. Siuta, et al., 562/50 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

57. 4,185,032, Jan. 22, 1980, Ureylene phenylene anionic naphthalenesulfonic acids; Gerald J. Siuta, et al., 562/50 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

58. 4,183,929, Jan. 15, 1980, Tri-substituted triazines; Ransom B. Conrow, et al., 514/245; 544/196, 197, 204, 208 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

59. 4,180,587, Dec. 25, 1979, Ureylene phenylene anionic naphthalenesulfonic acids as complement inhibitors; Gerald J. Siuta, et al., 514/577; 562/50 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

60. 4,177,209, Dec. 4, 1979, Ureylenebis(anionic substituted phenylene carbonyl)imino naphthalene sulfonic acids and naphthalene carboxylic acids and their salts; Ransom B. Conrow, et al., 562/50; 560/13 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

61. 4,172,210, Oct. 23, 1979, S-Phenenyltris(sulfonylimino)tri-anionic substituted benzene carboxylic acids; Ransom B. Conrow, et al., 562/430 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

62. 4,172,089, Oct. 23, 1979, Substituted aromatic naphthalene sulfonamides; Ransom B. Conrow, et al., 558/47 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

63. 4,159,384, Jun. 26, 1979, Phenenyltris (carbonylimino)multi-anionic substituted triphenyl acids and salts; Ransom B. Conrow, et al., 560/46 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

64. 4,155,931, May 22, 1979, Ureylene phenylene anionic naphthalenesulfonic acids; Gerald J. Siuta, et al., 562/50 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

65. 4,155,930, May 22, 1979, Ureylene phenylene anionic naphthalenesulfonic acids; Gerald J. Siuta, et al., 562/50 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

66. 4,147,801, Apr. 3, 1979, Complement inhibitors; Robert H. Lenhard, et al., 514/577; 436/821 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

67. 4,146,640, Mar. 27, 1979, Complement inhibitors; Robert H. Lenhard, et al., 514/577; 436/821; 562/47, 50, 52 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

68. 4,132,850, Jan. 2, 1979, Tri-substituted triazines; Ransom B. Conrow, et al., 544/196, 197, 204, 208 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

69. 4,132,730, Jan. 2, 1979, Ureylene naphthalene sulfonic acids; Ransom B. Conrow, et al., 562/50 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

70. 4,131,684, Dec. 26, 1978, Complement inhibitors; Seymour Bernstein, et al., 514/577, 885; 562/48 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

71. 4,130,660, Dec. 19, 1978, Method of inhibiting the complement system with trisubstituted naphthalene compounds; Ransom B. Conrow, et al., 514/562 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

72. 4,129,591, Dec. 12, 1978, Ureida-phenylenebis(substituted imino)multianionic substituted dinaphthalene sulfonic acids and salts; Seymour Bernstein, et al., 562/50 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

73. 4,129,590, Dec. 12, 1978, Ureylenebis(anionic substituted phenylene carbonyl)imino naphthalene sulfonic acids and naphthalene carboxylic acids and their salts; Ransom B. Conrow, et al., 562/50 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

74. 4,127,602, Nov. 28, 1978, Methyl substituted hydroxynaphthalenesulfonic acid ureides and salts as complement inhibitors; Seymour Bernstein, et al., 562/50 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

75. 4,123,455, Oct. 31, 1978, Phenenyltris(carbonylimino) multi-anionic substituted triphenyl acids and salts; Ransom B. Conrow, et al., 562/54; 560/48, 138; 562/453, 457 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

76. 4,122,088, Oct. 24, 1978, Dicarboxyphenyl substituted bis-sulfonylimino dibenzodithiazepine tetroxides; Ransom Brown Conrow, et al., 540/548 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

77. 4,120,954, Oct. 17, 1978, 2,2',2"-[S-Phenenyltris(carbonylimino)]tris-2-deoxy-D-glucopyranose and salts thereof; Joseph Peter Joseph, et al., 514/25; 536/17.2, 17.6, 53, 54, 55, 115, 118 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

78. 4,120,953, Oct. 17, 1978, Novel 2,2', 2"-[s-phenenyltris(sulfonylimino)tris]-[2-deoxy-.alpha.-D-glucopyranose], dodecakis (H-sulfate) compounds and their salts; Vijay Gopalan Nair, et al., 514/61; 536/17.6, 53, 54, 55, 115, 118 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

79. 4,120,896, Oct. 17, 1978, S-Phenenyltris(sulfonylimino)tri-anionic substituted benzene dicarboxylic acids and substituted alkyl amino acids and their salts; Ransom Brown Conrow, et al., 562/430; 514/825; 560/13; 564/83 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

80. 4,120,895, Oct. 17, 1978, S-phenenyltris (iminocarbonyl)

triisophthalic acid salts; Ransom Brown Conrow, et al., 562/457; 514/870 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

81. 4,120,894, Oct. 17, 1978, Sulfo-m-phenylenebis(sulfonylimino)diisoph thalic acid salts; Ransom Brown Conrow, et al., 562/54 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

82. 4,120,893, Oct. 17, 1978, Anionic naphthalene thioureido toluenesulfonic acids; John Frank Poletto, et al., 562/49 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

83. 4,120,892, Oct. 17, 1978, Anionic naphthalene thioureido naphthalene sulfonic acids; John Frank Poletto, et al., 562/49 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

84. 4,120,891, Oct. 17, 1978, Ureylene naphthalene sulfonic acids; John Frank Poletto, et al., 562/50 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

85. 4,119,784, Oct. 10, 1978, Anionic substituted sulfonamido biphenyls; Ransom Brown Conrow, et al., 560/44; 514/870; 549/460, 461; 562/430 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

86. 4,118,585, Oct. 3, 1978, Anionic benzene tetrakis carbonylimino isophthalic acid salts; Ransom Brown Conrow, et al., 560/44; 549/460; 562/457 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

87. 4,118,418, Oct. 3, 1978, 5-Phenenyltris (ureylene) triisophthalic acid salts; Ransom Brown Conrow, et al., 562/439; 514/825; 560/44 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

88. 4,117,003, Sep. 26, 1978, Substituted aromatic naphthalene sulfonamides; Ransom Brown Conrow, et al., 562/65 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

89. 4,108,890, Aug. 22, 1978, Nitro or amino phenylenebis(carbonylimino)dinaphthalenetrisulfonic compounds as complement inhibitors; Seymour Bernstein, et al., 562/54 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

90. 4,107,202, Aug. 15, 1978, Substituted 4,4'-biphenylylene bis(2-thioureylene)di-naphthalenetrisulfonic acids and salts thereof; Ransom Brown Conrow, et al., 562/49 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

91. 4,103,028, Jul. 25, 1978, Complement inhibitors; Seymour Bernstein, et al., 514/577, 885 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

92. 4,102,918, Jul. 25, 1978, Anionic phenylcarboxamide complement inhibitors; Gerald Joseph Siuta, et al., 562/54, 435, 453 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

93. 4,102,917, Jul. 25, 1978, Substituted phenyl naphthalenesulfonic acids; Ransom Brown Conrow, et al., 562/49; 558/17 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

94. 4,098,995, Jul. 4, 1978, Polygalactosido-sucrose Poly(H-)sulfate salts; Vijay Gopalan Nair, et al., 536/54; 514/885, 937, 960, 962, 964; 536/115, 118 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

95. 4,096,174, Jun. 20, 1978, Anionic naphthalene thioureido-diphenyloxides; Ransom Brown Conrow, et al., 562/49 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

96. 4,089,974, May 16, 1978, 5-Carboxy-phenylenebis(carbonylimino)benzen

e carboxylic and dicarboxylic acids and salts; Ransom Brown Conrow, et al., 514/563; 562/457 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

97. 4,087,613, May 2, 1978, 1,3,5- Or 1,3,6-naphthalenetriyltris(sulfonylimino)aryl acids and salts; Ransom Brown Conrow, et al., 560/10; 562/427, 434 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

98. 4,087,548, May 2, 1978, Complement inhibitors; Robert Herman Lenhard, et al., 514/577; 436/821; 514/885 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

99. 4,066,829, Jan. 3, 1978, Malto-dextrin poly(H-)sulfates; Vijay Gopalan Nair, et al., 536/103; 514/58, 834, 885, 938, 960, 962, 964; 536/46, 112, 118 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

100. 4,062,837, Dec. 13, 1977, Disazo compounds useful as complement inhibitors; Ransom Brown Conrow, et al., 534/818, 875, 887 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

101. 4,061,627, Dec. 6, 1977, Bis-substituted naphthalene-azo phenyleneazo-stilbene-disulfonic and naphthalene-sulfonic acid; Ransom Brown Conrow, et al., 534/689, 600, 797, 821, 825, 829, 880, 887 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

102. 4,051,176, Sep. 27, 1977, Ureidophenylenebis(carbonylimino)dinaphthalenetrisulfonic acid compounds; Seymour Bernstein, et al., 562/50 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

103. 4,049,640, Sep. 20, 1977, Substituted bisnaphthylazo diphenyl ureido complement inhibitors; Ransom Brown Conrow, et al., 534/818; 424/468; 534/600, 887; 562/435, 452 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

104. 4,046,805, Sep. 6, 1977, Substituted-hydroxy-naphthalenedisulfonic acid compounds; Seymour Bernstein, et al., 562/48 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

105. 4,027,038, May 31, 1977, Complement inhibitors; Seymour Bernstein, et al., 514/577, 885 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

106. 4,021,544, May 3, 1977, Complement inhibitors; Vijay Gopalan Nair, et al., 514/54; 536/4.1, 118 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

107. 4,020,160, Apr. 26, 1977, Cyclodextrin sulfate salts as complement inhibitors; Seymour Bernstein, et al., 514/58; 536/103 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

108. 4,018,764, Apr. 19, 1977, Ureylenebis methyl-phenylene-carbonyl-bis-dihydro-2-oxo-naphthoxazine disultonic acids; Seymour Bernstein, et al., 544/73; 514/825, 870 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

109. 4,008,320, Feb. 15, 1977, Amidophenyl-azo-naphthalenesulfonic complement inhibitors and method of use thereof; Ransom Brown Conrow, et al., 514/150, 885; 534/862 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

110. 3,998,957, Dec. 21, 1976, Complement inhibitors; Ransom Brown Conrow, et al., 514/359; 548/258 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

111. 3,985,884, Oct. 12, 1976, Complement inhibitors; Ransom Brown Conrow, et al., 514/359; 548/259 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

=> d his

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                E ROLLINS, SCOTT ?/IN
L1            2 S E4,E5
L2          129 S C5(P)COMPLEMENT(P)(INHIBIT? OR SUPPRESS?) AND ANTIBOD?
L3          119 S L2 AND (GLOMERULO? OR NEPHRITIS)
L4            0 S C5(P)COMPLEMENT(P)(INHIBIT? OR SUPPRESS?)(P)(ANTIBOD?)(P
)(G
L5          111 S C5(P)COMPLEMENT(P)(INHIBIT? OR SUPPRESS?)(P)(ANTIBOD?) A
ND
=> d l5 1-10 kwic
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US PAT NO: 4,608,205 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L5: 1 of 111

SUMMARY:

BSUM(7)

The **complement** system (e.g., classical pathway) can be considered to consist of three subsystems: (1) a recognition unit (C1q) which enables it to combine with **antibody** molecules that have detected a foreign invader; (2) an activation unit (C1r, C1s, C2, C4, C3) which prepares a site on the neighboring membrane; and (3) an attack unit (**C5**, C6, C7, C8 and C9) which creates a "hole" in the membrane. The membrane attack unit is nonspecific; it destroys. . . own cells, its activity must be limited in time. This limitation is accomplished partly by the spontaneous decay of activated **complement** and partly by interference by **inhibitors** and destructive enzymes. The control of **complement**, however, is not perfect, and there are times when damage is done to host's cells. Immunity is, therefore, a double-edged. . .

SUMMARY:

BSUM(8)

Activation . . . the host's cells. These pathogenic reactions can result in the development of immune-complex diseases. For example, in some forms of **nephritis**, complement damages the basal membrane of the kidney, resulting in the escape of protein from the blood into the urine. The disease disseminated lupus erythematosus belongs in this category; its symptoms include **nephritis**, visceral lesions and skin eruptions. The treatment of diphtheria or tetanus with the injection of large amounts of antitoxin sometimes. . .

SUMMARY:

BSUM(18)

The . . . in the therapeutic treatment of warm-blooded animals having immunologic diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis, systemic lupus erythematosus, certain kinds of **glomerulonephritis**, certain kinds of autoallergic hemolytic anemia, certain kinds of platelet disorders and certain kinds of vasculitis. These compounds may also. . .

US PAT NO: 4,599,203 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L5: 2 of 111

SUMMARY:

BSUM(7)

The **complement** system (e.g., classical pathway) can be considered to consist of three subsystems: (1) a recognition unit (C1q) which enables it to combine with **antibody** molecules that have detected a foreign invader; (2) an activation unit (C1r, C1s, C2, C4, C3) which prepares a site on the neighboring membrane; and (3) an attack unit (**C5**, C6, C7, C8 and C9) which creates a "hole" in the membrane. The membrane attack unit is nonspecific; it destroys. . . own cells, its activity must be limited in time. This limitation is accomplished partly by the spontaneous decay of activated **complement** and partly by interference by **inhibitors** and destructive enzymes. The control of **complement**, however, is not perfect, and there are times when damage is done to host's cells. Immunity is, therefore, a double-edged. . .

SUMMARY:

BSUM(8)

Activation . . . the host's cells. These pathogenic reactions can result in the development of immune-complex diseases. For example, in some forms of **nephritis**, complement damages the basal membrane of the kidney, resulting in the escape of protein from the blood into the urine. The disease disseminated lupus erythematosus belongs in this category; its symptoms include **nephritis**, visceral lesions and skin eruptions. The treatment of diphtheria or tetanus with the injection of large amounts of antitoxin sometimes. . .

SUMMARY:

BSUM(40)

The . . . in the therapeutic treatment of warm-blooded animals having immunologic diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis, systemic lupus erythematosus, certain kinds of **glomerulonephritis**, certain kinds of autoallergic hemolytic anemia, certain kinds of platelet disorders and certain kinds of vasculitis. These compounds may also. . .

US PAT NO: 4,591,604 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L5: 3 of 111

SUMMARY:

BSUM(7)

The **complement** system (e.g., classical pathway) can be considered to consist of three subsystems: (1) a recognition unit (C1q) which enables it to combine with **antibody** molecules that have detected a foreign invader; (2) an activation unit (C1r, C1s, C2, C4, C3) which prepares a site on the neighboring membrane; and (3) an attack unit (**C5**, C6, C7, C8 and C9) which creates a "hole" in the membrane. The membrane attack unit is nonspecific; it destroys. . . own cells, its activity must be limited in time. This limitation is accomplished partly by the spontaneous decay of activated **complement** and partly by interference by **inhibitors** and destructive enzymes. The control of **complement**, however, is not perfect, and there are times when damage is done to host's cells. Immunity is, therefore, a double-edged. . .

SUMMARY:

BSUM(8)

Activation . . . the host's cells. These pathogenic reactions can result in the development of immune-complex diseases. For example, in some forms of **nephritis**, complement damages the basal membrane of the kidney, resulting in the escape of protein from the blood into the urine. The disease disseminated lupus erythematosus belongs in this category; its symptoms include **nephritis**, visceral lesions and skin eruptions. The treatment of diphtheria or tetanus with the injection of large amounts of antitoxin sometimes. . .

SUMMARY:

BSUM(40)

The . . . in the therapeutic treatment of warm-blooded animals having immunologic diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis, systemic lupus erythematosus, certain kinds of **glomerulonephritis**, certain kinds of autoallergic hemolytic anemia, certain kinds of platelet disorders and certain kinds of vasculitis. These compounds may also. . .

US PAT NO: 4,515,782 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L5: 4 of 111

SUMMARY:

BSUM(7)

The **complement** system (e.g., classical pathway) can be considered to consist of three subsystems: (1) a recognition unit (Clq) which enables it to combine with **antibody** molecules that have detected a foreign invader; (2) an activation unit (C1r, C1s, C2, C4, C3) which prepares a site on the neighboring membrane; and (3) an attack unit (**C5**, C6, C7, C8 and C9) which creates a "hole" in the membrane. The membrane attack unit is non-specific; it destroys. . . own cells, its activity must be limited in time. This limitation is accomplished partly by the spontaneous decay of activated **complement** and partly by interference by **inhibitors** and destructive enzymes. The control of **complement**, however, is not perfect, and there are times when damage is done to host's cells. Immunity is, therefore, a double-edged. . .

SUMMARY:

BSUM(8)

Activation . . . the host's cells. These pathogenic reactions can result in the development of immune-complex diseases. For example, in some forms of **nephritis**, complement damages the basal membrane of the kidney, resulting in the escape of protein from the blood into the urine. The disease disseminated lupus erythematosus belongs in this category; its symptoms include **nephritis**, visceral lesions and skin eruptions. The treatment of diphtheria or tetanus with the injection of large amounts of antitoxin sometimes. . .

SUMMARY:

BSUM(41)

The . . . in the therapeutic treatment of warm-blooded animals having immunologic diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis, systemic lupus

erythematosus, certain kinds of **glomerulonephritis**, certain kinds of autoallergic hemolytic anemia, certain kinds of platelet disorders and certain kinds of vasculitis. These compounds may also. . .

US PAT NO: 4,470,976 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L5: 5 of 111

SUMMARY:

BSUM(7)

The **complement** system (e.g., classical pathway) can be considered to consist of three subsystems: (1) a recognition unit (C1q) which enables it to combine with **antibody** molecules that have detected a foreign invader; (2) an activation unit (C1r, C1s, C2, C4, C3) which prepares a site on the neighboring membrane; and (3) an attack unit (**C5**, C6, C7, C8 and C9) which creates a "hole" in the membrane. The membrane attack unit is nonspecific; it destroys. . . own cells, its activity must be limited in time. This limitation is accomplished partly by the spontaneous decay of activated **complement** and partly by interference by **inhibitors** and destructive enzymes. The control of **complement**, however, is not perfect, and there are times when damage is done to host's cells. Immunity is, therefore, a double-edged. . .

SUMMARY:

BSUM(8)

Activation . . . the host's cells. These pathogenic reactions can result in the development of immune-complex diseases. For example, in some forms of **nephritis**, complement damages the basal membrane of the kidney, resulting in the escape of protein from the blood into the urine. The disease disseminated lupus erythematosus belongs in this category; its symptoms include **nephritis**, visceral lesions and skin eruptions. The treatment of diphtheria or tetanus with the injection of large amounts of antitoxin sometimes. . .

SUMMARY:

BSUM(78)

The . . . in the therapeutic treatment of warm-blooded animals having immunologic diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis, systemic lupus erythematosus, certain kinds of **glomerulonephritis**, certain kinds of autoallergic hemolytic anemia, certain kinds of platelet disorders and certain kinds of vasculitis. These compounds may also. . .

US PAT NO: 4,468,385 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L5: 6 of 111

SUMMARY:

BSUM(7)

The **complement** system (e.g., classical pathway) can be considered to consist of three subsystems: (1) a recognition unit (C1q) which enables it to combine with **antibody** molecules that have detected a foreign invader; (2) an activation unit (C1r, C1s, C2, C4, C3) which prepares a site on the neighboring membrane; and (3) an attack unit (**C5**, C6, C7, C8 and C9) which creates a "hole" in the membrane. The membrane attack

unit is nonspecific; it destroys. . . own cells, its activity must be limited in time. This limitation is accomplished partly by the spontaneous decay of activated **complement** and partly by interference by **inhibitors** and destructive enzymes. The control of **complement**, however, is not perfect, and there are times when damage is done to host's cells. Immunity is, therefore, a double-edged. . .

SUMMARY:

BSUM(8)

Activation . . . the host's cells. These pathogenic reactions can result in the development of immune-complex diseases. For example, in some forms of **nephritis**, complement damages the basal membrane of the kidney, resulting in the escape of protein from the blood into the urine. The disease disseminated lupus erythematosus belongs in this category; its symptoms include **nephritis**, visceral lesions and skin eruptions. The treatment of diphtheria or tetanus with the injection of large amounts of antitoxin sometimes. . .

SUMMARY:

BSUM(40)

The . . . in the therapeutic treatment of warm-blooded animals having immunologic diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis, systemic lupus erythematosus, certain kinds of **glomerulonephritis**, certain kinds of autoallergic hemolytic anemia, certain kinds of platelet disorders and certain kinds of vasculitis. These compounds may also. . .

US PAT NO: 4,459,293 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L5: 7 of 111

SUMMARY:

BSUM(6)

The **complement** system (e.g., classical pathway) can be considered to consist of three subsystems: (1) a recognition unit (C1q) which enables it to combine with **antibody** molecules that have detected a foreign invader; (2) an activation unit (C1r, C1s, C2, C4, C3) which prepares a site on the neighboring membrane; and (3) an attack unit (**C5**, C6, C7, C8 and C9) which creates a "hole" in the membrane. The membrane attack unit is nonspecific; it destroys. . . own cells, its activity must be limited in time. This limitation is accomplished partly by the spontaneous decay of activated **complement** and partly by interference by **inhibitors** and destructive enzymes. The control of **complement**, however, is not perfect, and there are times when damage is done to host's cells. Immunity is, therefore, a double-edged. . .

SUMMARY:

BSUM(7)

Activation . . . the host's cells. These pathogenic reactions can result in the development of immune-complex diseases. For example, in some forms of **nephritis**, complement damages the basal membrane of the kidney, resulting in the escape of protein from the blood into the urine. The disease disseminated lupus erythematosus belongs in this category;

its symptoms include **nephritis**, visceral lesions and skin eruptions. The treatment of diphtheria or tetanus with the injection of large amounts of antitoxin sometimes. . .

SUMMARY:

BSUM(38)

The . . . in the therapeutic treatment of warm-blooded animals having immunologic diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis, systemic lupus erythematosus, certain kinds of **glomerulonephritis**, certain kinds of autoallergic hemolytic anemia, certain kinds of platelet disorders and certain kinds of vasculitis. These compounds may also. . .

US PAT NO: 4,440,758 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L5: 8 of 111

SUMMARY:

BSUM(7)

The **complement** system (e.g., classical pathway) can be considered to consist of three subsystems: (1) a recognition unit (Clq) which enables it to combine with **antibody** molecules that have detected a foreign invader; (2) an activation unit (Clr, Cls, C2, C4, C3) which prepares a site on the neighboring membrane; and (3) an attack unit (**C5**, C6, C7, C8 and C9) which creates a "hole" in the membrane. The membrane attack unit is nonspecific; it destroys. . . own cells, its activity must be limited in time. This limitation is accomplished partly by the spontaneous decay of activated **complement** and partly by interference by **inhibitors** and destructive enzymes. The control of **complement**, however, is not perfect, and there are times when damage is done to host's cells. Immunity is, therefore, a double-edged. . .

SUMMARY:

BSUM(8)

Activation . . . the host's cells. These pathogenic reactions can result in the development of immune-complex diseases. For example, in some forms of **nephritis**, complement damages the basal membrane of the kidney, resulting in the escape of protein from the blood into the urine. The disease disseminated lupus erythematosus belongs in this category; its symptoms include **nephritis**, visceral lesions and skin eruptions. The treatment of diphtheria or tetanus with the injection of large amounts of antitoxin sometimes. . .

SUMMARY:

BSUM(33)

The . . . in the therapeutic treatment of warm-blooded animals having immunologic diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis, systemic lupus erythematosus, certain kinds of **glomerulonephritis**, certain kinds of autoallergic hemolytic anemia, certain kinds of platelet disorders and certain kinds of vasculitis. These compounds may also. . .

US PAT NO: 4,435,387 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L5: 9 of 111

SUMMARY:

BSUM(7)

The **complement** system (e.g., classical pathway) can be considered to consist of three subsystems: (1) a recognition unit (C1q) which enables it to combine with **antibody** molecules that have detected a foreign invader; (2) an activation unit (C1r, C1s, C2, C4, C3) which prepares a site on the neighboring membrane; and (3) an attack unit (**C5**, C6, C7, C8 and C9) which creates a "hole" in the membrane. The membrane attack unit is non-specific; it destroys. . . own cells, its activity must be limited in time. This limitation is accomplished partly by the spontaneous decay of activated **complement** and partly by interference by **inhibitors** and destructive enzymes. The control of **complement**, however, is not perfect, and there are times when damage is done to host's cells. Immunity is, therefore, a double-edged. . .

SUMMARY:

BSUM(8)

Activation . . . the host's cells. These pathogenic reactions can result in the development of immune-complex diseases. For example, in some forms of **nephritis**, complement damages the basal membrane of the kidney, resulting in the escape of protein from the blood into the urine. The disease disseminated lupus erythematosus belongs in this category; its symptoms include **nephritis**, visceral lesions and skin eruptions. The treatment of diphtheria or tetanus with the injection of large amounts of antitoxin sometimes. . .

SUMMARY:

BSUM(40)

The . . . in the therapeutic treatment of warm-blooded animals having immunologic diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis, systemic lupus erythematosus, certain kinds of **glomerulonephritis**, certain kinds of autoallergic hemolytic anemia, certain kinds of platelet disorders and certain kinds of vasculitis. These compounds may also. . .

US PAT NO: 4,431,638 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L5: 10 of 111

SUMMARY:

BSUM(7)

The **complement** system (e.g., classical pathway) can be considered to consist of three subsystems: (1) a recognition unit (C1q) which enables it to combine with **antibody** molecules that have detected a foreign invader; (2) an activation unit (C1r, C1s, C2, C4, C3) which prepares a site on the neighboring membrane; and (3) an attack unit (**C5**, C6, C7, C8 and C9) which creates a "hole" in the membrane. The membrane attack unit is non-specific; it destroys. . . own cells, its activity must be limited in time. This limitation is accomplished partly by the spontaneous decay of activated **complement** and partly by interference by **inhibitors** and destructive enzymes. The control of **complement**, however, is not perfect, and there are times when damage is done to host's cells. Immunity is, therefore, a double-edged. . .

SUMMARY:

BSUM(8)

Activation . . . the host's cells. These pathogenic reactions can result in the development of immune-complex diseases. For example, in some forms of **nephritis**, complement damages the basal membrane of the kidney, resulting in the escape of protein from the blood into the urine. The disease disseminated lupus erythematosus belongs in this category; its symptoms include **nephritis**, visceral lesions and skin eruptions. The treatment of diphtheria or tetanus with the injection of large amounts of antitoxin sometimes. . .

SUMMARY:

BSUM(39)

The . . . in the therapeutic treatment of warm-blooded animals having immunologic diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis, systemic lupus erythematosus, certain kinds of **glomerulonephritis**, certain kinds of autoallergic hemolytic anemia, certain kinds of platelet disorders and certain kinds of vasculitis. These compounds may also. . .

```
=> s l5 and (antibod?)(p)(glomerulo? or nephritis)
         21112 ANTIBOD?
           886 GLOMERULO?
           826 NEPHRITIS
           284 (ANTIBOD?)(P)(GLOMERULO? OR NEPHRITIS)
L6         111 L5 AND (ANTIBOD?)(P)(GLOMERULO? OR NEPHRITIS)
=> s l6 and (antibod?)(p)(glomerulo? or nephritis)(p)(treatment or treat or
treating or therapy or therapeutic)
         21112 ANTIBOD?
           886 GLOMERULO?
           826 NEPHRITIS
        335398 TREATMENT
         56793 TREAT
        170197 TREATING
         29513 THERAPY
         44003 THERAPEUTIC

           173 (ANTIBOD?)(P)(GLOMERULO? OR NEPHRITIS)(P)(TREATMENT OR TREA
T O
               R TREATING OR THERAPY OR THERAPEUTIC)
L7         111 L6 AND (ANTIBOD?)(P)(GLOMERULO? OR NEPHRITIS)(P)(TREATMENT
OR
               TREAT OR TREATING OR THERAPY OR THERAPEUTIC)
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=> s l6 and (antibod?)(p)(glomerulo? or nephritis)(p)(treatment or treat or
treating or therapy or therapeutic)(p)c5
         21112 ANTIBOD?
           886 GLOMERULO?
           826 NEPHRITIS
        335398 TREATMENT
         56793 TREAT
        170197 TREATING
         29513 THERAPY
         44003 THERAPEUTIC

         12930 C5
             0 (ANTIBOD?)(P)(GLOMERULO? OR NEPHRITIS)(P)(TREATMENT OR TREA
T O
               R TREATING OR THERAPY OR THERAPEUTIC)(P)C5
L8           0 L6 AND (ANTIBOD?)(P)(GLOMERULO? OR NEPHRITIS)(P)(TREATMENT
OR
               TREAT OR TREATING OR THERAPY OR THERAPEUTIC)(P)C5
=>
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